market to say, wait a minute, that's what we should pay whether it's during war time or not during war time. When it was Jean Loretto's roof as we talked about, which involved cable companies, the teleprompter case.

The Court never said, well, you were paying five percent of your revenues to the building owner so now if she has to allow you onto the roof top, that should be the measure of just compensation. The Court rejected that and no Court has ever accepted that. So, what we had is a dispute that was partially resolved in the APCO case as to what should the level compensation be on the pole.

I would say in all the situations, except a few, the Court has made clear that the FCC's formula, payment of make-ready and the costs that are fully allocated more than exceeds just compensation. The one exception that Judge Tjoflat mentioned was, well, there could be a problem if the pole is full. If somebody else wants to come and get on the pole and there's no room for them, then if you show on that pole that there's this higher valued use, then you do

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have a taking that might require something more than marginal costs. So, what we have is a particular situation --

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Does that mean something more than marginal costs or something more than marginal costs plus all the add ons that are under the Commission formula?

MR. SEIVER: You hit the area of dispute. I believe from what Judge Tjoflat said, because he understood that the Commission's formula granted more than marginal cost. The 11th circuit it said, this the FCC's formula grants way more than marginal cost required and more than the minimum for just compensation. What happens is that if there is a marginal cost as the basis of the minimum, all that Judge Tjoflat said is, well, okay, that's minimum. don't know, sitting here today, whether what they're getting is the minimum or something more than minimum. I know the formula awards them more than that, but I don't know.

So, if there is a full pole on a specific pole that is full, then he said that the question

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would be, are they entitled to more than marginal cost, and he said yes. How much more, that is what the issue is that ultimately got designated for the hearing and when the FCC - when the Bureau issues it, it said it bears the burden of proceeding with the introduction of evidence and the burden of proving it is entitled to compensation above marginal costs with respect to specific poles. Nobody will dispute, Gulf Power may dispute with me on this, that the formula and make-ready already exceeds marginal costs.

The other issue that I think was important is where it says, specific poles. What we have is a statement that only in these unusual situations are they even entitled to more than marginal costs. Now we didn't ask that — well, wait a minute, if the minimum rate is marginal costs, should we back our rent down on the 99 percent of the other poles out there, down the marginal costs and stop paying all the other rent that we pay and just pay the make-ready and the incremental cost of handling our attachments. No, we're already paying them more. If you account all the make-ready and all the rent on the non-full poles,

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I'm not sure that they could ever get to a situation where they say, we have this one pole or these two poles that need to go at a higher rate. I think we have an offset based on how much we pay over marginal costs on the other poles.

Similarly, I don't think unless you have proof on a pole-by-pole basis that we can meet the Tjoflat test or what the Bureau said in the hearing order, where it says on specific poles. That also informs our procedural schedule to a degree and the description of evidence because Gulf Power says they don't want to put in evidence about specific poles. They don't want to come in with work orders or permits on a pole-by-pole basis. They want to do surveys. the constitutional jurisprudence, a taking has never been proven by a survey. It's always been proven by evidence specific to the piece of property that's Unless we have evidence on a per pole basis, and I think this is going to be one of the issues about how much time we need for discovery, I'm not sure that we need to have the hearing.

I know Your Honor said this, we're not

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going to make a dispositive summary order today, but I do think that if Gulf Power will tell us that they do not intend to put in evidence on specific poles, not just by surveys or some statistical analysis, that we don't have any consideration of evidence that would be relevant, however it would be defined, to meet the test under the Tjoflat formulation in the APCO case, which was the basis for the hearing designation order, or the hearing designation order itself.

Now that said, I do understand that what Gulf Power is interested in doing is making a case that, no, we do have some full poles. I must say that when we pay our rent, we pay only on the poles that we're attached to. There's no survey done of an area and say, well, you're going to be on 70 percent of these poles in the survey area, so pay on 70 percent of all of our poles. If we're on a pole and we didn't get it permitted, they hit us with a penalty. It's a per pole basis that we have for the attachment.

Now once Gulf Power does prove that there's a particular pole that meets the test, that it's full and there's somebody else that wants to get

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on that can't get on for whatever reasons, then we would go to the next stage of saying, well, okay, what are they entitled to above marginal cost. Only then would perhaps a survey or some other statistical evidence help in defining what the compensation is, because that's what the Commission has done when it sets rate.

For example, on telecom when it says here are the average number of entities that are attaching into the formula for the because that goes calculation. Now, when there is a full pole, we also have our point that once we get to the point that it's full, that when we pay make-ready and a change out, those are marginal costs that are paid. While it does seem, well, what's the point of having this rule that a full pole can get a higher rate if all you're going to do is change it out and then it's not full anymore, just goes to show that the formulation is going to have very limited applicability.

As we see it, there could be an FAA limit on the height of a pole depending on its location. There might be a construction of the pole in the area

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So despite Your Honor's admonition that you did not want to make a preliminary ruling today, we had hoped through the clarification process and maybe an exchange with both Gulf Power and the Commission that we could outline what kind of evidence is needed because I think Gulf Power would say if they have to prove it on a per pole basis, they might withdraw their petition and we can move on.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, let me ask you this. That's very helpful. Thank you. Let me ask this question, supposing hypothetically that of a thousand poles that you were wired on, and by the way, you're representing just one cable company. You're an association that's representing a half a dozen or so.

MR. SEIVER: Yes, Your Honor.

assume hypothetically that there's a 1000 poles that your clients are attached to in some way, shape or form. A hundred of those it turns out, by whatever form of discovery there is, but it becomes clear or even Gulf Power comes through and says look we've got

100 of these 1000 that are fully utilized and here's the graphic evidence to show that they are fully utilized and you agree that they are fully utilized. The question remains to be litigated as to okay, how do we get to measuring the damages. Gulf Power has got two or three approaches that they want to use. don't think they've found one yet that you like. we have to wrestle with that. Okay. Well, that's That clarifies the issue. We've got 100 of clear. 1000 that we've got to do this with. Now what about the other 900? The other 900 - again, let me assume in my hypothetical, they're giving you a rate that's based on the Commission formula, which is marginal cost plus those few add ons. Are you interested in litigating those poles, too?

MR. SEIVER: No, Your Honor. We've already litigated those and the Commission has already held that those poles are compensable at the formula rate at which I believe there was a number that - I can't remember if it was four or five dollars a pole, that was withheld because Gulf Power wanted to charge \$38 for every pole, not just the full poles. They

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wanted \$38 on their, I don't know if it's 200,000 poles or whatever the number of poles are, in their service area. So that was rejected and what was with upheld both in the Alabama Power proceeding as well as in this Gulf Power proceeding by the Commission is that, no, the formula on all the poles now except for the Tjoflat poles would be at that formula rate. we're not litigating that anymore. That issue has decided. Ι presume that when the whole been proceeding would go up for Commission or court review, that maybe they would take issue with that part of it then. As for right now that - your order is what controls on those other 900 poles. We except that.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay. So if I gave you interrogatories to identify each pole that you contend is fully utilized and they come back and they identify the poles, then you're going to ask for documents to prove it and you might want to take some testimony of some of their wiring experts, however, to prove it, and you're convinced that, okay, we're satisfied that they're full now it's just a question of how much. If that's all you're asking

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1 them to do, why is there so much contention over -2 except to the method of proof of the damages, why is 3 there so much concern about these other poles? MR. SEIVER: Well, Your Honor --4 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Before 5 6 you answer, let me ask this question too. You said -7 I've seen this in the papers. The base went somewhere from like \$4 to \$5 to \$38 a pole? 8 MR. SEIVER: Correct, Your Honor. 9 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: That 10 applies to all the poles that you're attached to? 11 MR. SEIVER: Initially that's what begat 12 the complaint was the \$38 charge for every pole. 13 There was no allegation that any one was full. 14 just said, no, \$38 no matter what. 15 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: All 16 So, under my hypothetical, what's going on 17 You got a hundred poles identified as being 18 here? fully utilized and you know that there's a serious 19 question or issue of damages with respect to those 100 20 poles, but the other 900 poles you feel you're getting 21 charged also \$38 a pole on each of those even though 22

1	those are the ones that, as far as we can tell, are
2	the ones that are under the Commission formula.
3	MR. SEIVER: Well, they can't charge us
4	\$38 for those poles or for any pole.
5	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Okay.
6	So that's not happening, am I right?
7	MR. SEIVER: No, they are not charging us
8	\$38.
9	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: That's
10	a relief to hear. Now the ones that you're getting
11	charged \$38 on that prompted you to bring the action,
12	the damages action, do you know which poles they are?
13	MR. SEIVER: Let me just clarify, no, we
14	do not know.
15	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Why is
16	there a mystery? Is there a bill at the end of the
17	month that says that you owe us \$38 and you must
18	multiply 38 times the number of poles? It shouldn't
19	be too hard to figure that out.
20	MR. SEIVER: They never billed us that
21	way. They billed us the \$38 for all 150,000 poles or
22	whatever we were on. That's when we brought the

complaint. The complaint was resolved on the basis of \$38 was not a proper rate for any pole. It was only on reconsideration that Gulf Power said, well, wait a minute. We want to look at what the APCO case said about full poles, even though there had never been any argument or any evidence about any pole that was full or that only these full poles got the \$38 rate.

They never billed us that way. They said we want to put on evidence that says these poles, our poles - I think what they really want to say is all their poles are full so they can get the \$38 rate on every single pole.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Wait, how can that happen? I mean, how can you say something is full when you've got a measure of damages that - you in effect have won, right? You felt that you had won?

MR. SEIVER: I thought so, Your Honor.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Then all of a sudden it turns out that, well, no as to the full poles, you haven't won. Not because of anything necessarily that the Commission did but the 11th

Circuit got into the act somehow?

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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Right, Your Honor. Okay. I'm going to ask - believe me, you're going to have plenty of time to talk about this. So where's my train of thought here? Why is there a bone of contention about \$38 on anything other than poles that you can identify as being allegedly, anyway, fully implemented?

MR. SEIVER: Because Gulf Power never identified what, if any, poles are full. They wanted to talk about generic evidence while we did these change outs for Knology in 1998. This is also, this pole complaint, was for the 2000, the 2001 timeframe. This is five years ago.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Thank you. I'm aware of that. Thank you.

MR. SEIVER: Today, how a pole might look is not relevant to what it looked like back then. What happened was, in the description of evidence, both in the petition for reconsideration, to say, well, we want to be able to prove that our poles are full, they didn't say on a pole by pole basis. They

said we can show work orders or permits that would tend to show, but they want to say all our poles are full. We reserved all this space for ourselves. We need it. So, every pole is full or crowded. That way the just compensation rate, whatever it might be, would apply to all these full or crowded poles.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Are you saying they took the position that they're virtually all full because the ones that we actually don't have physically full, we've got plans to fill them soon or in the future or something like that.

Exactly, precisely, Your MR. SEIVER: Honor. We have side issues about whether they can reserve that space for themselves. There's the bona fide development plan, which the Commission and the 11th Circuit have ruled on that you cannot unilaterally just take that space for yourself. never told us what their plans are. That as long as that space is not being used, we can be in there. say that that reservation of space then kicks us into the just compensation rate would kind of make the exceptions follow the rule so every pole is going to

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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Am I correct in assuming that that issue has not been resolved? That might have been one of the issues under reconsideration? That issue has not been resolved?

MR. SEIVER: That has not been resolved.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: So
that's what we're here for?

MR. SEIVER: Correct, Your Honor. That's why when we looked at this and said, now wait a minute, if we look at the constitutional aspect of what's the loss to the owner, not the gain to the taker, the \$38 rate has nothing to do with their loss as long as we pay make-ready, which is millions and we They're getting more than the marginal pay rent. costs and that there's no indication that what we pay is somehow or other inadequate for a pole that's full That's what we wanted to prove and we argued as well. to the Bureau when we were arguing about the ruling. I do think that there is a serious question that perhaps the Court needs to resolve for us, is looking

at what the FCC formula provides as far as
compensation versus what the actual cost are of
allowing us so that we can say, okay, if they've got
to get more than marginal cost, is the range
encompassed by the top end of the cable formula, which
is what we're paying. Nobody disputes that that's
what we're paying. The make-ready plus fully
allocated costs, carrying charges, maintenance
expenses, and a profit. Their profit is built in.
There is a profit element that is built in. So, it is
not just cost recovery but it's the ability to earn
money on those costs. Now if we do that, I think that
Your Honor would be able to say, well, all right, this
proceeding was very interesting. We've looked at
this. This is the way it is going to be for you,
APCO. What Gulf Power will say is then, we don't get
anymore than what the formula is, and I see that,
well, that's just the way it is. Because more than
marginal cost doesn't mean more than the formula, more
than marginal costs means more than make-ready. Since
they are already getting considerably more on these
allegedly full poles, if we pay for a change out,

that's no cost to them that's our cost. I think we
have to add up all of the costs that we do pay to see
if, in fact, they somehow or other are being under
compensated. I don't think Gulf Power wants to go
that route. That's been our big bone of contention,
why we did the clarification and why when we tried to
negotiate it Your Honor directed us to try to
negotiate the aspect of the clarification so it could
be moved or withdrawn. We weren't able to make much
progress because of the three main issues. They told
us they did not want to make a per pole showing. They
did not want to agree that the FCC's formula was
already more than marginal cost. They wanted to start
from the FCC formula and go above that. They did not
want to necessarily limit themselves to the 2000 to
2001 timeframe. They wanted discovery from us and the
aspect of the loss to the owner was not going to
govern them. They wanted to use these other
methodologies such as replacement cost, a new one that
I had not heard of until I saw this, this federal
concessions leasing model or reproduction costs, which
has to do with entire pole networks not the little one

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1	foot of space. So, we ended up at an impasse. We did
2	have a discussion. We were at an impasse. We could
3	not really inform the Court of where we were going to
4	go because these are the critical issues that
5	generated the complaint, generated the
6	reconsideration, put us in the 11th Circuit in the
7	APCO case and were ones that we were not going to
8	agree. We were going to stand our ground and not do
9	that. Even though we think ours are justified by the
10	loss to the owner and the per pole standard, I'm not
11	sure that Gulf Power is ready to agree with that.
12	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Thank
13	you very much. I'm beginning to understand now why
14	I'm here this morning.
15	MR. LANGLEY: Your Honor, I'm Eric Langley
16	from Gulf Power.
17	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Mr.
18	Langley.
19	MR. LANGLEY: If you accept what Mr.
20	Seiver says as true, then the APCO, the FCC decision
21	has no meaning. If you accept what he says as true,
22	then the hearing designation order has no meaning.

One thing that I think that we would both agree on is that APCO and the FCC, the controlling decision in this case about when a pole is full or when it is crowded and when a utility is entitled to something higher than, as we say the cable rate or as they say marginal costs, is very nuance. It is not a cut and dry easy to understand opinion. I believe that that is one of the reasons that the FCC has referred this to Your Honor for consideration. It is not just the matter of applying a standard that everyone agrees upon. I think one of the things that you'll be called upon to do is to bring to life a very difficult to understand standard the 11th Circuit has given us.

For example, when is a pole full? When is a pole crowded? Is crowding the same thing as being full? One thing that we would never agree on and Your Honor asked Mr. Seiver questioned earlier about this is when a pole actually is full. They would argue that even a pole with 30 attachments on it can still have cross arms as long as there's proper guiding. We say as a matter of engineering and practicality that that's not the case. So there are a handful of

operational issues that are going to come into play in this proceeding. Frankly, probably more than any of the parties want or intend. The operational issues, the color of the analysis here, are going to be inevitable.

With respect to our burden in terms of what we have to show, is it a pole AQ421, pole AQ412 type of analysis? I really hope that it's not because I don't think that's what the 11th Circuit had in mine. Gulf Powers pole network, while one of the smaller networks in the southern systems, still has somewhere between 275 and 300,000 poles, most of which have some sort of attachment be it joint user, be it a telecom company or be it a cable company.

See, I remember ADMENDISTRATE VERNEUD DESCRIPTED this morning that the number was around 138,000. I'm not sure who was using it. I'm sorry. Let me finish that. That would be an issue in this case. That would have to do with the complaint, not your whole network.

MR. LANGLEY: Your Honor has raised a very good point and that is we don't actually know exactly

1	how many attachments are on our poles. This goes back
2	to the operational issues. A lot of times they'll get
3	on our poles and won't tell us. Mr. Seiver was
4	referring to penalties earlier. One of the instances
5	in which we impose penalties is when the cable company
6	goes out, sees what they think is open space on a
7	pole, gets on and doesn't tell us. So one of the
8	things we're going to ask for in discovery is your
9	facilities maps. I know it sounds strange but
10	truthfully, we do not know where all of the poles are.
11	Excuse me, where all their
12	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: You
13	know where all your poles are?
14	MR. LANGLEY: We do.
15	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: You
16	don't know now for 138,00 poles well, that's a
17	lot of poles from where I'm sitting. 138,000 poles
18	that I'm figuring you got on some kind of a computer
19	program, that you don't know what's on them?
20	MR. LANGLEY: That is correct. We do not
21	know what is on each and ever pole.
22	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Would

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they be out in some rural area that - how does that happen?

Sometimes they're in rural MR. LANGLEY: areas; sometimes they're in urban areas. A lot of this goes back to the voluntary access regime. It frankly was a more open system. There was more cooperation but the utilities always have the right to deny access if it might more since. I don't know how many instances that has occurred because prior to 1996, you've got to remember that technology was different. Now, with technology advancing, there are some financial motives for utilities to deny access to these parties. one of the reasons that Congress stepped in to create One of the other things they did in 1996 this system. think is very important though that we proceeding is create two different rates. cable rate, which they insist upon, continue the subsidized regulatory scheme that had been in place since the 1970s.

Your Honor has raised a very good point.

That is we don't actually know exactly attachments are
on our poles. This goes back to the operational

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_	issues.
2	A lot of time they'll get on our poles and
3	won't tell us. Mr. Seiver was referring to penalties
4	earlier and one of the times - one of the instances in
5	which we imposed penalties is when the cable company
6	goes out, sees what they think is open space on a pole,
7	gets on and doesn't tell us.
8	So one of the things we are going to ask
9	for in discovery is your facilities maps.
10	I know it sounds strange but truthfully, we
11	do not know where all of their poles are. Where all of
12	their attachments are.
13	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Where
14	all your - you know where all your poles are?
15	MR. LANGLEY: We do.
16	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: But you
17	don't know - now for 138,000 poles, now that's a lot of
18	poles - from my - where I'm sitting.
19	But 138,000 poles and I am figuring you got
20	it on some kind of a computer program that you don't
21	know what's on them?
22	MR. LANGLEY: That is correct, we do not

1	know what is on each and every pole.
2	CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE SIPPEL: Where
3	would they - would they be out in some rural area that
4	- I mean how does that happen?
5	MR. LANGLEY: Sometimes they're rural areas,
6	sometimes they're urban areas and a lot of this goes
7	back to the voluntary access.
8	It frankly was a more open system. There
9	was more cooperation. The utilities always have the
10	right deny access if it made more sense.
11	I don't know how many instances that has
12	occurred, because prior to 1996 - you've got to
13	remember that technology was different.
14	Now, with technology advancing there are
15	some financial motives for utilities to deny access to
16	these parties.
17	That's one of the reasons that Congress
18	stepped in to create this system.
19	One of the other things they did in 1996
20	though, that we think is very important in this
21	proceeding, is create two different rates. One, the
22	cable rate, which they insist upon, continued the